information provided by the Institute, the number of seats available for various courses along with the number of SC/ST students who were provided admission during the last five years is given below:

Years	Maximum capacity during the year	Total seats, filled in during the year	Number of SC/ST candidates	%age of SC/ ST students as compared to total number of students
1995-96	560	348	38	10.92
1996-97	699	372	34	9.14
1997-98	695	425	41	9.65
1998-99	743	410-	48	11.71
1999-2000	1065	524	51	9.73

Slum Improvement

*214. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimated number of slum dwellers in the country, State-wise and Metrocity-wise;

(b) the details of schemes taken up for improvement/ resettlement of slum dwellers in the country during the past five years and impact thereof, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) the details of fresh policy initiatives taken for slum development under National Policy in this regard; and

(d) the details of comprehensive action plan formulated for the current year or Ninth Plan period to deal with the problem effectively with physical and financial targets, State-wise and Metrocity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) An official study conducted on slums during 1995-96 brought out a report on Identified/estimated slum population of States/UTs and 23 metropolitan cities based on 1991 Census as given in this report are enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II *(See* below)

(b) In 1972, the Central scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) was introduced to improve the living environment of slum dwellers by providing minimum basic facilities. The scope of the EIUS scheme was enlarged in 1974 and the scheme was made an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and was transferred to the State sector in April, 1974.

In August, 1996, a scheme viz. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was introduced to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States/UTs for the development of urban slums. The ACA released under this scheme can be utilised to provide physical amenities like water supply, storm water, drains, community infrastructure, community primary health care, social amenities like pre-school education, adult education, maternity & child health and primary health care etc. It also has a provision for shelter upgradation. Both these schemes are applicable to Maharashtra also. Since inception of the scheme and upto June, 2000, an amount of Rs. 20550.58 lakhs has been released to the State of Maharashtra. In the absence of any progress report it is difficult to assess the impact of the programme in Maharashtra. The State Government from time to time is being asked to submit progress of NSDP, if any.

(c) and (d) The implementation and development of slums is a State subject and State Governments formulate specific plans and programmes for development of slums in various towns and cities as per their priority. However, with a view to ameliorating the living conditions of the slum dwellers, the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) has been in operation since 1996 to provide Additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums. The Government of India prepared a draft slum development policy and circulated it for comments among the States/

UTs, Planning Commission, four Metropolitan Commissioners, concerned Central Ministries and about 150 NGOs. This policy gives due emphasis to providing secure tenure to slum dwellers. An amount of Rs. 168089.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Planning Commission during the 9th Plan period and an amount of Rs. 36581.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 2000-2001 to the States under NSDP as per details given in Statement-Ill. *(See* below) The physical and financial targets for the towns/cities are fixed by the State Governments as per their programmes & priorities.

Statements

State-wise Identified/Estimated Slum Population

(Population in lakhs)

S.No	. State/UTs	1991 Estimated slum population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.133*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.221
3.	Assam	4.483+
4.	Bihar	26.906
5.	Goa	0.833
6.	Gujarat	25.814*
7.	Haryana	6.843*
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.258+
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.922
10.	Karnataka	12.934
11.	Kerala	12.218
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.029
13.	Maharashtra	78.724
14.	Manipur	0.853
15.	Meghalaya	0.833+
16.	Mizoram	0.572
17.	Nagaland	0.416
18.	Orissa	8.432*
19.	Punjab	14.144*

S.No	. State/UT*s	1991 Estimated slum population
20.	Rajasthan	24.000+
21.	Sikkim	0.095+
22.	Tamil Nadu	35.713*
23.	Tripura	0.744*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.391*
25.	West Bengal	51.949
	TOTAL STATES:	436.460
26.		0.349+
27.	Chandigarh	1.612
28.	D & N Haveli	0.023
29.	Daman & Diu**	0.095
30.	Delhi	22.480+
31.	Lakshadweep	0.058+
32.	Pondicherry	1.531
	TOTAL UTS:	26.148
	GRAND TOTAL:	462.608

NOTES: + Figures of identified/estimated slum population have been furnished (for the State as a whole) by the respective State Governments.

* Slum population estimates are based on the information (for Class-I and Class-11 cities/towns) received from the State/UT Governments for the year 1991.

** Figures of 1981 have already been included in Goa.

SOURCE:. A compendium on India Slums, 1996.

Statement-II

Identified/Estimated Slum Population in Metropolitan Cities

(Population in lakhs)

SI. No.	Name of City	1991
		Slum Population
1	2	3
1.	Calcutta UA	36.262®
2.	Greater Bombay	43.205@
3.	Delhi UA	22.480
4.	Madras UA	15.251
5.	Hyderabad UA	8.593
6.	Bangalore UA	5.162
7.	Ahmedabad UA	6.724@
8.	Pune UA	4.065®
9.	Kanpur UA	4.172
10.	Lucknow UA	2.778
11.	Nagpur UA	5.308®
12.	Jaipur UA	4.418®
13.	Surat UA	3.858®
14.	Coimbatore UA	0.958
15.	Cochin UA	2.829®
16.	Vadodra UA	2.063
17.	Indore UA	1.686®
18.	Patna UA	6.982®
19.	Madurai UA	1.953
20.	Bhopal UA	1.487**

1	2	3
21.	Vishakhapatnam Varanasi UA Ludhiana	2.664 2.074 3.687
22.		
23.		
	Total	188.659

NOTE:—Classification of the size of cities is based on 1991 Census.

Statement-III

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance for National Slum Development Programme to the States/UTs for the year 2000-2001

(Rupees in crore)

A.	NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.75
2.	Bihar	26.68
3.	Goa	1.10
4.	Gujarat	20.13
5.	Haryana	5.65
6.	Karnataka	21.74
7.	Kerala	10.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20.88
9.	Maharashtra	39.04
10.	Orissa	6.78
11.	Punjab	9.94
12.	Rajasthan	14.79
13.	Tamil Nadu	27.11
14.	Uttar Pradesh	44.12
15.		37.68
	West Bengal Sub-Total (A)	321.64
B.		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.10
2.	Assam	3.12
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10

1	2	3
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.25
5.	Manipur	1.10
6.	Mcghalaya	1.10
7.	Mizoram	1.10
8.	Nagaland	1.10
9.	Sikkim	1.10
10.	Tripura Sub-Total (B)	1.10
		9.17
C.		
1.	NCT of Delhi	19.00
2.	Pondicherry	1.00
3.	A & N Islands	1.00
4.	Chandigarh	1.00
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00
6.	Lakshadweep	1.00
7.	Daman & Diu Sub-Total (C)	1.00
		25.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	365.81

Revival of Sick PSUs

*215. SHRI KHAN GHUFRAN ZAHIDI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sick Public Sector Undertakings proposed for revival;

(b) the estimated cost of expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time target fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC